THE LATTER-DAY SAINTS'

# MILLENNIAL STAR.

*"He preserveth the souls of his Saints; he delivereth them out of the hands of his enemies."*—DAVID.

No. 32, Vol. XXXV. Tuesday, August 12, 1873. Price One Penny.

## ANOTHER INDIAN OUTRAGE.

From some of our exchanges we make the following clippings on the recent "Ute outrage." In an editorial the *Denver News* says:

"While the Ute situation may be regarded as serious, it is not yet alarming. The details thus far received are not satisfactory, and we trust the Wyoming officials will give the facts as they actually occurred. It is by no means probable that the Utes are entirely to blame in this transaction. The report to Governor Campbell looks very much as if it was gotten up for the occasion. The exceeding haste with which the sheriff's *posse* followed up the band, and engaged in a conflict with it, shows that the citizens there had little or no appreciation of the effects of a Ute war upon Southern Wyoming, Colorada, and Northern New Mexico. There is a class of white men along the Union Pacific road, who are worse than Ute Indians a good deal; and should it prove that any of these outlaws have precipitated this trouble, we trust they will be handed over for punishment. Colonel De Trobriand's dispatch to Indian Agent Adams is decidedly in favor of this view; from which telegram we conclude that a party of gambling and horse-racing white men have made a wanton attack upon the Utes, and the story of their having killed a teamster was invented to cover up the dastardly proceedings. If such is the case, we demand the most prompt punishment for the parties concerned. If these white men are in the wrong, we can not afford to stand by them just because they are white men. Let strict and even-handed justice be done, no matter whether it hits white faces or red ones. This whole Rocky Mountain region cannot afford to be involved in a Ute war, just to please a dozen or more reckless, thieving and horse-racing outlaws. In the hope that to-morrow may afford more facts, the question at once occurs: Will this affair cause a general Ute war? Probably the best authority on this point is Ouray, the great chief, who is now in Denver. In conversation yesterday he asserted that so far as all the southern bands were concerned, not the least possible concern need be felt; also that all the people at the White River agency would be safe. In a council among the chiefs at the agency last winter, he says it was agreed that if a Ute killed a white he should be executed. This agreement, Ouray

carried out in the case of the murderers of Miller. They also agreed that if any Utes were killed they would demand the execution of their murderers. He says it is probable that this band will have "blood for blood," and kill as many whites as they have lost Indians. No settlers will be molested. They will get the parties themselves if they can, and may be a few herders. He thinks that no general war will ensue. It is certain, however, that the authorities should take this matter in hand promptly, and see that it is fairly and amicably settled. Colorado is largely interested; interested as no other Territory is in having peace with the Utes. There is no occasion yet for alarm; but our demand is that the present occurrence shall be peaceably arranged, and not be permitted to grow into a war with any section of the Ute nation."

The same paper also furnishes the following, which contains a letter from General De Trobriand, an officer whose reputation is too firmly established to render a question of his veracity possible:

"It so happened that at the time of the reception of the news here, Indian Agent Adams, of Los Pinos, Ure, superior chief of the Ute nation, and Mr. Mears, of Saguache, were in Denver, and a consultation was at once held in the office of Major Thompson, Superintendent of Indian affairs. Yesterday, General Adams dispatched to the officer in command at Fort Steele, asking further particulars of the affair, and Superintendent Thompson also telegraphed Governor Campbell, at Rawlins. The former gentleman received this reply:

FORT STEELE, Wyoming,
July 1, 1873.

*Charles Adams, U.S. Indian Agent.*

The reports are conflicting. Information from Rawlins charges the Indians with stealing stock and shooting a teamster in the foot. According to all other reports they were attacked by nine men from Rawlins, only to retake fast horses and money lost in races near the Seminole mines. The number and names of the killed and wounded are unknown. No white men hurt. Ten ponies were captured from the Utes, and were brought back to Rawlins. I send there a detachment of infantry to-morrow morning.

R. DE TROBRIAND, U.S.A."

It would thus appear that the Indians—a small number of Utes who usually frequent that northern, or southern Wyoming country — have engaged in racing horses with miners and others in the Seminole mines in Wyoming, that the Indians "got away" with the "baggage" of the whites, and that the latter, determined not to be beaten by a red man, have gone wantonly to work to recapture their property by force. The sequel is known. Several Indians are reported killed.

And again we quote from the same paper:

"The news from Wyoming is confirmatory of the statement that the whites made an unjustifiable attack upon the Indians and killed a number of the latter. The press dispatch last night is as follows, being dated at Rawlins, Wyoming:

The best information which can be obtained in relation to the recent Indian difficulty at Rawlins, develops the fact that a dozen reckless men from Rawlins went out and attacked a gang of Utes without any cause or provocation, and killed six or seven and wounded as many more, and captured several of their horses and other property. The Utes had committed no depredations, and had been perfectly peaceable. It is believed to have been a cold-blooded, inhuman outrage by the whites, for which they should be promptly punished, and the Indians satisfactorily compensated by the government and authorities.

Major Thompson, United States special agent, yesterday had a talk with a number of Ute Indians who have been sojourning near Denver for weeks past. They represented John and Piah's bands, and were very friendly in every particular. They assured Major Thompson that they would not join the fighting Utes, provided there be such, but would remain in the vicinity of Denver. Piah, with a number of bucks and squaws, is out on the plains hunting. Major Thompson does not apprehend any trouble from these Utes, and the public need feel no uneasiness."

Next, Governor Campbell, of Wyoming, who was on a visit to this city, furnished material for a telegram, on which the *Laramie Independent* comments thus courteously:

"After Governor Campbell had given currency to the outrageous falsehoods about the citizens of Rawlins, as elaborated in the *Sentinel* of Saturday, he sneaks off to Salt Lake, from which point an Associated Press dispatch goes forth on July 3rd as follows:

'Governor Campbell, of Wyoming Territory, is now here. He reports that after a personal examination, the Utes, Sioux, and other powerful tribes are found to be peaceful or not inclined to combine for hostile purposes. The recent raids were made by predatory bands of young warriors. Others are likely to occur. The Indians, however, are particularly inclined to make forays on cattle and other stock, and will kill if small parties of whites are met.'

Now, we call upon the Governor's organ to show what there is in this—the first and only public statement of Campbell in regard to the recent Indian troubles—which in any wise criminate the people of Rawlins."

The *Pueblo Chieftain* gives this information as to Southern Colorado Indians, and the movement of the troops:

"General Alexander, who came in yesterday from Fort Garland, by way of Cucharas, informs us that the Ute Indians have returned to their old haunts in that neighborhood, after an absence of only a few days. The general had a talk with them, and was informed by the big chief of those miscreants, that they intend to remain there, as there was plenty of room and it suited them to stay where they were. The Indians expressed no feelings of hostility toward the whites, but seemed sullen and not inclined to listen to advice. This condition of affairs has induced General Alexander to send troops to Cucharas, and to-day, in compliance with his orders, A company, of the fifth infantry, which has camped here for several days, will march to that point, and look after the noble red men, and see that they commit no outrages, or inflict summary punishment, if they do. Lieutenants Rice and Pope are the officers present with this company, and no doubt they would not object to a brush with the savages."

A couple of editorial paragraphs from the *Omaha Herald* will conclude for to-day our extracts on a subject of more than ordinary interest to all the settlers in the Rocky Mountain Territories:

"Let Gen. Ord look to the protection of the Utes from white murderers. If the civil authorities, whose duty it is to punish crime in Wyoming, do not arrest the outlaws who endanger vast interests by these worse than savage atrocities upon peaceful Utes, let the strong arm of the army interpose. We trust there will be no hesitation on the part of the Commander of this Department in hunting down the murderers of the Utes, and punishing them by a drum head court, if necessary."

It was good old Washakie, chief of the Utes, who befriended Samuel B. Reed, when he made the surveys of the Great Railway in the Mountain region. It was perhaps some of the very men who protected him in that great work who were shot down like dogs by a party of white outlaws in Wyoming. They had done no wrong. They had committed no offence. They were friendly to the whites as they have been for many years. Shall this bloody wrong be allowed to go unpunished and unredressed. —*Salt Lake Herald.*

---

## BY BALLOON TO EUROPE.

A BALLOON voyage to Europe, or an attempt thereat, is now announced as a certainty, the start to be made next month. In response to many inquiries, the New York *Graphic* says of the venture—

"*First*—It is not our intention to give any exhibition of the balloon

previous to its departure. It is now in process of construction by the Domestic Sewing Machine Company, and as soon as it is ready the party will sail without unnecessary publicity.

"*Second*—As the Graphic Company furnishes the means necessary for carrying out this remarkable enterprise, those who may wish to contribute for that purpose may make donations to Professor Wise and his companions, so as to reimburse them to some extent for their time and the risks they encounter.

"*Third*—The balloon will carry a limited number of letters and small packages. Those who wish to avail themselves of the opportunity to send letters or packages to friends in Europe should make early application.

"*Fourth*—The balloon will have a carrying capacity of several tons, so that as many as eight or ten persons can take passage in the car, without inconvenience or over-weighting. Such leading journals as would like to send representatives on the voyage will do well to apply immediately. As the list will soon be filled up, this proposition will remain open for ten days, in order that journals at a distance may be heard from.

"In conclusion, we may state that, although the balloon will be the largest ever made, we expect to have everything ready for the start before the 20th of August."

In the same paper Professor Wise, the bold æronaut who is to make the venture, gives a description of the balloon and of the purpose of the proposed voyage. He says—

"The lines are laid, and the work is already begun. We may not be able to equip the very best outfit, but we shall have one all-sufficient to give it a fair trial. Mr. Donaldson has taken in hand the construction of the network, car, gallery, and boat, and I have taken in hand the floats.

"The balloon proper will be a spheroid of 100 feet, transverse, and 110 perpendicular and diameter. The supplemental balloon will be a spheroid of 36 feet diameter. These, with allowance for expansion of gas, will give us a lifting power of 15,900 lbs., and a net carrying power of 9,500 lbs. and of disposable ballast, 7,500 lbs. Our floats will not lose by exosmose of gas over 15 lbs. per hour, and that will enable us to keep afloat 20 days. But allowing a liberal margin for the free escape of gas in the higher and more rarefied regions of the atmosphere, we may still calculate safely for a ten days' buoyant power, and if deemed necessary, we can dispose of the boat and gallery, and thus restore a buoyant force of 1,200 pounds, which would serve us for several days more, so that, under the most adverse circumstances, we can hardly fail to reach the European shore.

"We shall carry a boat more for the purpose of providing for a contingency that may possibly arise from any damage to the main balloon, but one that we have little cause to apprehend. The boat will be stored with water and provisions, to serve for thirty days. Our kind friends are thus assured that we are not fool-hardy, seeing that we shall provide against all and any contingencies that are likely to possibly arise.

"Our main reliance is on the great eastward drift of the trade wind, and, after your publication of Dr. Ramsey's admirable paper on the motion of the atmosphere, always and forever eastward, without an attempt at the exact solution of its cause, since the fact is patent, and with the Smithsonian Institute's reply to my letter on the same subject, that this eastward motion of the air "is an established fact of science of every day's experience," we have, I think, little to fear for the result of the voyage. We do not pretend that in this first experimental voyage we shall be able to make a given point on land, but we have an eye to the Gulf Stream, the great warm river in the ocean, which forms above it, in the ocean of air, a corresponding aerial river that will float us to the coast of Ireland. It becomes a physical correlative that the air on being warmed by the Gulf Stream heat, will rise and move forward in the isobaric line of least resistance, which must inevitably be in the direction of the Gulf Stream. Meteorologists will take great interest in this part of the problem to be solved or attempted to be solved. These great but silent imponderable elements, the most potent of all in the grand cosmogony,

are yet so little understood by science that a lifetime's devotion to the elucidation of a single feature in them will be well spent, and that is the animating principle that moves us to the experiment. We are not scientifically presumptuous, but we know what we do know, and that is, that the atmosphere above us moves eastward; the heavens above attest the fact in the fleecy messengers constantly to be seen in this aerial highway. What we don't know is the actual condition of this force of nature over and above the sea, and, as a method of exploration, we intend to make this aerial voyage, and in our humble way endeavor to mark out an untrodden path for men and mails. We have a living faith in its success, and a belief that we shall aid the too little cultivated science of meteorology, and in that we look for our reward—the satisfaction of that little honorable ambition, without the which man is but a poor thing.

"We crave the public patience until our embarkation. In due course of time we will announce the day of departure, since it is impossible for us to depart in an unobserved and unostentatious manner, because we are compelled to leave from the midst of a dense population, on account of gas supply, although we would prefer to start in the presence of the few good friends only, who have faith in the sincerity of our design, and in the ways and means we have designated for its successful accomplishment."

Thus the Professor will be well supplied for adventure for either air, earth, or water. If this aerial trip prove a success, it will be accounted one of the wonders of the latter days, to rank with the utilization of steam and electricity, and the name of Professor Wise will be handed down to posterity in the lists of the most distinguished scientific benefactors of their race.

If it becomes an established fact that aerial voyages can be successfully performed, and with a tolerable degree of certainty, a revolution will soon be effected in travel and in letter and parcel conveyance.

It will be seen that it is assumed that the upper winds flow easterly and that this peculiarity is relied upon as the motive power to give force and direction to the balloon, the gas merely affording sustaining power to it. If these anticipations prove correct, there will be no coming westward from Europe to America by balloon, but rather the inference will be fair that those who wish to make the voyage by balloon from the Old World to the New must take an eastward direction and land on this continent from the West.

As the great venture of the age this daring attempt of Professor Wise will be watched with absorbing interest by the public on both hemispheres.

The Philadelphia *Inquirer* says that on the same day that Professor Wise will start from New York for Europe by balloon, Colonel De Ahna proposes to start from Fairmount Park, in the former city, for the same general destination. He proposes to raise the funds by voluntary subscription, and subscription lists are to be opened in several public places, the funds to be under the management of a committee of eight well-known citizens of Philadelphia.—*Deseret News.*

## "BABY-FARMING" IN WASHINGTON.

The people of Washington, D. C., are evidently advancing with the times. An institution for the peculiar business of "baby-farming" has been discovered there. The Washington *Star* of May 21 states that Dr. W. D. Stewart, medical sanitary inspector to the Board of Health of that city, recently reported to the Board that while engaged in his duties of sanitary inspection he found, in Hog Alley, in the tenement shanty of Lucy Gaskins, a negro, a delicate white female infant, apparently three or four weeks old. On being questioned, Lucy stated that the infant was brought to her the previous week from the residence of "Miss Doctor Jane Wilson, Number 811, Ninth street, between H and I streets, north-

west; that she had received and nursed "as long as they lived" other infants from the same place; that "Miss Doctor Wilson's establishment was a sort of lying-in hospital for fallen girls, who come to her to be confined, out of the way of observation;" that Miss Doctor Wilson herself was the accoucheur for all the girls, white or colored, who applied to her, treating them through their sickness "until all signs have disappeared and disposes of their offspring for them;" that she was "doing a fine business, employing two servants or nurses all the time; that she has patients (girls) frequently, several at a time for several weeks in her house waiting for their time;" that she had been doing business for a year there, and "the business seems to be increasing."

On receipt of this information, Dr. Bliss, health officer, ordered Dr. Stewart to visit the establishment of Miss Dr. Wilson and ascertain whether she made return of births and deaths in accordance with law to the Board of Health. Medical Inspector Dr. Stewart subsequently made the following report—

*Dr. W. Bliss, M. D., Health Officer:*

Sir:—I have the honor to report that, in pursuance of your order, I visited the residence of Doctor Jane Wilson, No. 811, 9th street north-west, at whose establishment the infant female child was born, as reported by me, in the custody of Lucy Gaskins, residing in a filthy tenement shanty in Hog Alley, on Saturday the 10th inst. Miss Wilson claims to keep a "lying-in hospital," for the accommodation of "ladies who desire entire *privacy*," and *especially young girls* who have been *unfortunate;* says she has done and is doing "a good business;" that her patients come to her from this and neighboring cities, that she has *done business* in Cincinnati, Ohio, and Norfolk, Virginia, and for the past year in her present locality in this city; she does not claim to have ever received any professional education, but says that her education is practical and "picked up." She claims to have conformed to the requirements of the laws and ordinances of the Board of Health, as far as she thinks it necessary, in the matter of reporting births in her practice, whether in her establishment on Ninth street or at private boarding-houses in the city. She admits that the name by which she reports the births are fictitious, but claims that it is necessary for the "success of her business" and "to preserve inviolate the confidence of her patients and facts communicated to her in a professional way." She could not tell even approximately how many births she has conducted, and said that she kept no books or records that would afford any information; that she did not consider that the Board of Health has anything to do with her business. Dr. Stewart reports that he has subsequently examined the records of births in the Health office, and is unable to find any record of births returned to the office by Miss Doctor Jane Wilson. She refuses to give the names of the parents of either the white or colored infants found in the tenement shanty in Hog Alley, though she admitted that both of the children were born in her house, the births being conducted by herself, and that the names which she returned to the Health officer are fictitious and not true.

To say that the miserable, filthy tenement shanty in Hog Alley, where these little waifs were found, is unfit for a nursery for tender infants, is to give but a faint idea of its real sanitary character. The miserable hovel, almost hid by the filth of the crowded alley, is unfit for human habitation; yet that is the place, and such as that, where Miss Dr. Wilson sends these little innocents for appropriate nursing. Yet her high sense of honor and duty to those who have trusted her with their secrets and confidence will not permit her to divulge to the Board of Health the real names of the criminal parents of those worse than orphaned little babes. Hoping that I have successfully accomplished the delicate and important order you have charged me with, I am, with high regards, your obedient servant,

W. D. Stewart,
Medical Sanitary Inspector.

The Board of Health designed to take such action as the law allowed in the case, and to lay the matter before the Legislative Assembly for their consideration.—*Deseret Evening News.*

## WOMAN'S VOICE.

—o—

Now that there is such ample room opened for our present, as well as future, profit and usefulness, if we do not accept the chances given us we can no more complain for that complete advantage that the world has so long withheld from woman. What should be woman's aim? Some ladies use the plea, that the requirement of those callings (which have been heretofore man's exclusive privilege) will strip them of their delicacy, refinement, and of their feminine attractiveness. Genuine worth need not fear discovery. If a lady has a knack at numbers, and would make an excellent book keeper, where is the harm? If her abilities fit her for a position behind the counter, let her skill be tried; or if blessed with sufficient natural talent to become an artist, her endowments must not be hid under a bushel. Girls, you who are so pale, and wan, and pretty (!) do not scoff at this; your own welfare and that of your posterity depends in some measure upon woman's cultivation and aggrandizement. Listless purposes and languid exertions will never exalt one. Work with a will and a noble determination to do the world some good. The excuse is offered that being fitted for and filling those mentioned places, husbands and children are neglected by wives and mothers. The question immediately presents itself, Does not woman neglect her family for dress, visiting, and amusements? But we do by no means intend to insinuate that there are duties belonging to mothers superior to the care of their children. How many are not blessed with children? How many poor girls without homes? How often do we hear the phrase, a "strong minded woman," sneeringly uttered? Shall we devote our admiration to weak minded women? Is the feeble proselyte to society to be preferred to the girl who is bent on nobly fashioning the character God gave her, and gaining a profession that will fill her purse as well as her mind? Woman's true nature is not thoroughly alert until aroused by the wish to do something that is independent. Do not mistake my meaning. There is a vast difference between a silly, conceited and arrogant independence, and the honorable desire to be helpful and useful. May the ladies of our Territory improve the rich advantages laid before them! Perseverance will complete success, and it has been truthfully said, "what has already been done may be done again." In many ages of the world women, with voice and hand, have acquired distinction and honor for the noble and brave efforts they have made. Have not the daughters of Zion every thing to encourage them! With an inspired leader to assist, admonish and counsel, what triumph of heart and brain may they not achieve! —*Kent, in the Woman's Exponent.*

---

The last news about progress in Japan is to the effect that a holiday is to be kept on every seventh day, instead of on every fifth day, and that the division of the day will henceforth be into twenty-four hours, instead of twelve periods of two hours each. Every official in future is to be compelled to wear "a European official costume," and to attend levées to be held by the Mikado on New Year's Day.

SPEND WISELY.—Look most to your spending. No matter what comes in, if more goes out you will always be poor. The art is not in making money, but in keeping it; little expenses, like mice in a barn, when they are many, make great waste. Hair by hair heads get bald; straw by straw the thatch goes off the cottage, and drop by drop the rain comes into the chamber. A barrel is soon empty if the tap leaks but a drop a minute. When you begin to save, begin with your mouth; there are many thieves down the red lane. The ale jug is a great waste. In other things keep within compass. In clothes choose suitable and lasting stuff, and not tawdry fineries. To be warm is the main thing; never mind the looks.

# THE LATTER-DAY SAINTS' MILLENNIAL STAR.

*TUESDAY, AUGUST* 12, 1873.


## THE FATE OF JUDGES AND ALL OTHERS WHO WORK AGAINST ZION.

It has become almost a notable conclusion that, whenever a judge, a governor, or any other person occupying an official position in Utah, in the name of the United States, uses his authority and position to the detriment of the Latter-day Saints, and pursues a course towards them in violation of justice and humanity, he will eventually meet with defeat by the operation of his own acts, and complete exposure will follow his wicked designs and deeds, however secret he may have kept them. This conclusion has been arrived at by the many manifest exposures of mostly all who have raised their hands and strength against the Latter-day Saints, from the days of the Prophet Joseph to the present time. Presidents, governors, judges, divines, and politicians of every shade, can be pointed out as remarkable instances of this fact. If these persons have not met with a full reward of their evil course, in numerous cases their deeds have been made known "on the house tops," and frequently the publishers thereof have been those from whom they expected commendation and sympathy; while on the other hand, those whom they maligned and sought to destroy have manifested in return the charitable attributes of Jesus, instead of adopting the worldly practice of taking vengeance in like manner for injuries received. The exposure and consequent disgrace, which, as we observe, are the almost inevitable results that follow the efforts of the enemies of the Gospel, though discomfiting to them, are not the extent of the punishment awaiting such when the Son of Man shall come in his glory and shall sit on the throne thereof; except they repent they will be cast "into everlasting fire prepared for the devil and his angels."

Especially among the judges sent by the Federal government to Utah have been found, men,—who, by the professions and obligations assumed by them in virtue of their office, should be the personification of integrity and morality —who were entirely unfit to mingle or associate with honorable men, let alone to sit in judgment and authority over them. Greater rogues and adventurers have seldom, if ever, been commissioned by any government than many of those who have been sent by the United States government to Utah, to occupy important and honorable places of trust. The powers which these individuals hold, by their own construction of law, are more extended and absolute than even those possessed by the President of the United States. Evidence is repeated of the great abuse made of these usurped illegitimate powers, and to what vile purposes many have lent the influence of their offices. Many acts of rascality and immorality have been openly placed to the account of these

judges. As remarked in a former article, these officials have fraternized with the law-breakers, and have sought to impede the progress of justice, in a local capacity, by turning loose on society some of the most desperate, wicked and dangerous characters to be found in any new country.

In our previous issue we published an article headed "An Apostle of Deceit," which had been clipped from the *Chicago Times*. This same Hawley, there referred to in anything but complimentary language, was associate judge in Utah; and, while in that position, it is widely known that he exercised all his energies and abilities and used the influence and power of his office, under the pretext of law, to annoy, harass and injure, in every possible way, the Latter-day Saints in Utah. He particularly desired, judging by his actions, to put polygamists out of existence, at the same time very mercifully *habeas corpused* all the prostitutes and their supporters who appealed to his immaculate judgeship. He was judicially indignant and horrified at any man daring to call himself the husband of two or more wives; for such a person there was no possibility or chance for *habeas corpus;* such a person must suffer the full penalty of the law, according to the Hawley interpretation and judgment of law. The adulterers, whoremongers, and law-breakers of every shade were the only fit subjects for judicial leniency. Such were the opinions and practice of law, in effect, by this immaculate being, and others of the same stripe. A change has now come over the spirit of Hawley's dream. He is charged with having had two wives at the time that he was engaged in his unholy crusade against the polygamists in Utah. But the most aggravated part of this functionary's proceedings is the fact that he totally neglected one wife and her child, by not providing them with even the common necessaries of life, and devoted his entire time, attention and means to the other woman he called his wife. Is this individual a fit representative of a great and powerful government, and a suitable specimen of the judicial authority to be exercised over those men who, when they do marry two or more wives, take care of them, provide for them, and profess nothing more than they perform? Hawley has followed Strickland, and others who have preceded them, in the wake of unenviable notoriety. Now, who comes next? The "mission judge" must surely follow his worthy associates. Will nobody come forward and help this diligent disciple of Methodism, who has been engaged in the grand and sublime purpose of exterminating "Mormonism," in achieving equal if not greater notoriety to that enjoyed by his late associates? Hawley and Strickland are no more worthy than his honor, the chief mission jurist, as he has been styled, of the deserved popularity that has been given them in the newspapers throughout the length and breadth of the United States. We have not the least doubt that, if somebody would speak out, something might be said of this great judicial light that would give him even a greater notoriety than has yet been attained by his two late associates, or any of his equally unworthy predecessors. The time will come, however, when he, as well as all who fight against God and seek to injure his people, will receive the reward of his merits or demerits, whether it is in this life or in the life hereafter. J. C. G.

---

THE CHOLERA.—American journals give sad accounts of the progress that this pestilence is making in the States. In one week, in Chicago, as many as one hundred and forty-nine deaths from this disease had occurred; fifty had occurred, also, in Louisiana in the same length of time, and throughout Illi-

nois, Missouri, Ohio and Indiana the scourge is reported to have raged fearfully, many towns being almost depopulated, either by the disease or by the people fleeing from their homes. Cholera has also made its appearance in Mexico, where the yellow fever has been spreading likewise with alarming results.

A CONFERENCE will be held in Birmingham on Sunday, August 24, which the Elders from Utah are invited to attend, so far as consistent with their duties and circumstances.

## MINUTES OF A DISTRICT MEETING,

HELD AT RADCLIFFE, SUNDAY, AUGUST 3, 1873.

ON THE STAND:—President A. Carrington, Prest. of the European Mission, and Elder Joseph Birch, Prest. of the Manchester Conference. The Branch Presidents were also present on the Stand.

Council meeting was held in the morning at 10.30.

After the usual singing, etc., Elder Birch spoke on the duties of the Priesthood in the Branches, and desired to ascertain the minds of the brethren on the subject of preaching the Gospel in the open air and in the houses of their friends.

The Branch Presidents, eleven in number, then respectively addressed the Council, and expressed their wishes on the matter. All were anxious to preach the Gospel.

Elder Birch requested the brethren to form themselves in companies for the purpose of out-door preaching.

Afternoon Service, 2.30.

Held at Public Hall, Mount Sion Road.

Singing and prayer.

President Carrington occupied the time in addressing the Saints and strangers on the first principles of the Gospel.

Meeting dismissed by Elder Boydell.

Evening Service, 6.30.

Singing and prayer.

Elder J. Birch addressed the meeting and spoke upon the subject of Emigration.

Meeting was dismissed with prayer by Prest. Carrington.

## SUNDAY SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY,

HELD AT NOTTINGHAM, SUNDAY, AUGUST 3, 1873.

PRESENT, ON THE STAND:—Elders John I. Hart, President of the Nottingham Conference; A. B. Taylor, Traveling Elder; John C. Graham, Geo. F. Gibbs and John H. Burrows, from the Liverpool Office.

2:30 p.m.

The choir sang, "In Jordan's tide," &c. Prayer by Elder Burrows.

The Sunday school children sang—"I'll serve the Lord," &c.

Elder Alfred Wright, President of the Arnold Branch, then asked the children various questions bearing upon the doctrines of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, all of which were promptly and correctly answered by them. The children presented a very pleasing appearance, being mostly dressed in white and holding tastefully prepared bouquets of flowers in their hands. They were also placed in a prominent position before the congregation, being seated on an elevated platform.

At the conclusion of the examination, Elder John I. Hart delivered a short address. He dwelt chiefly on

the nature of the doctrines believed in by the Latter-day Saints and, as evidence of the injustice done to them by the Christian world, pointed out to the congregation the character of the teachings imparted by the Saints to the young.

Dismissed by Elder A. B. Taylor.

---

6 p.m.

The choir sang, "The Lord my pasture," &c.

Prayer by Elder J. I. Hart.

School children sang, "There'll be something to do," &c.

The examination of the Sunday School children was undergone as before, every question being again answered by all in a commendable manner.

Elder J. C. Graham then addressed the congregation and was listened to with great attention. He advocated strongly the proper training of children, that when they grew up they might be able to understand truth from error and to practice the former for the love of it. Alluded to the mission of the Prophet Joseph Smith and the progress the work has made since its organization.

Elder Geo. F. Gibbs followed with brief but pointed remarks on the education of the young, and considered that the examination of the scholars that day was a Gospel sermon. He spoke of the necessity of individuals calling upon the Lord, if they desired to learn anything concerning the Gospel, and obtain the Spirit which would shew them the things of God.

President Hart briefly expressed his thanks to the brethren who had taken so great an interest in the Sunday schools and hoped that they would continue in well doing.

The school children sang, "We thank thee, O God," &c.

Benediction by Elder W. Clayton.

---

## FOOD AND ITS PREPARATIONS.

Leavened or fermented bread is as old as the time of Moses, and its value has been fairly tested. Whatever be the precise action of the leaven, it transforms grain by partial decomposition of its original elements, and leaves as its resultant what men in all ages have approved. Modern substitutes impair the flavor, diminish the nutritive property, and break the staff of life. Bakers' bread is almost universally composed of flour with extraneous substances, alum and carbonate of ammonia being most employed. Bread hastily made in families is mixed in a variety of ways with carbonates of soda or potash, combined with phosphate of lime, with cream of tartar or with sour milk, and is generally imperfectly cooked. Very often the elements of wheat and fat which the body demands are furnished in underdone pastry made of flour and hogs' lard; the first legitimate effect of such food as this with people of average condition is indigestion or dyspepsia; the second is all that train of ailments caused by imperfect nutrition.

Good bread should be made from a mixture of flour such as is generally used in our markets, water, salt and yeast, and nothing else. The yeast is composed of malt, potatoes, and hops, and the dough, kneaded for from one and a half to two hours, is then thoroughly baked. . . . .

Experience has proved that, for some reason unknown to science, variety is essential to health after reaching the age when we are free to choose our food. The perpetual recurrence of the same edibles, even though their number be considerable, becomes in all periods of life except infancy not only wearisome but positively injurious. The lack of variety in many cases is due to the poverty of poorer classes, and the difficulty of buying fresh provisions in places remote from market. Salt pork, salt fish, and potatoes, with pies, poor bread, and Japan tea are the staples of food of thousands of families during our long winters. It should be understood how needful a change of diet is from time to time. Fresh vegetables, par-

ticularly in the country, are readily obtained and preserved, and should be unsparingly used. The edible roots, as turnips, carrots, onions, and beets, and cabbage, are as well worth preservation as the omnipresent potato. All these vegetables need thorough boiling and more than they generally get.

Frying meat, a common habit in American cookery, is most unprofitable to the eater. It robs the meat of its juices and hardens its texture. The extreme heat of the fat not only burns the outer layers of the meat, so as to injure their value for nutritive purposes, but also changes the chemical condition of the fatty acids, giving rise to products which obstruct the breathing and cause tingling of the nose and eyes of the cook, and which are more or less harmful to the eater. The peculiar flavor of the meat is in a great measure lost by frying, and for it is substituted the flavor of the fat in which it is cooked. This fat permeates the fibres of the meat in such a way as to render them less soluble in the watery fluids of the mouth and stomach, and thus causes difficult digestion. Broiling on a gridiron over a quick fire costs a little more time and trouble, and very likely fuel also; but by this process the juices of the meat are sealed up (to a certain extent) instead of being evaporated, and the nutritive value is thereby much increased. Pastry.—In the New England States, pies are the most constantly recurring form of food, and country bakers often distribute more of them than they do loaves of bread. The average pie is made of flour, water, salt, and generally butter of the lowest grade, together with carbonate of soda. This paste incloses chopped meat seasoned with lard and spices, or fruit squash or custard. The fact that such pastry is ill borne by a feeble stomach requires little explanation. The close incorporation of the gluten with the fat in the process of rolling pastry, needful to make it light by inclosing the materials which will distend it when heat is applied, renders the action of the gastric juice upon the mass extremely difficult. It must, so to speak, pick out from the close union the parts which it is fitted to reduce to a form ready for absorption, and let the remainder pass on. Time devoted to meals.—Dr. Derby states that the average time occupied in the process of taking food by the people of Massachusetts does not exceed from twelve to fifteen minutes for each meal. Such haste is injurious to health for many reasons. The process of digestion begins in the mouth with the action of the teeth, and through excitement of the salivary glands by the presence of food. Unless saliva is abundantly mingled with the latter, the first act of digestion is obstructed and Nature's plan is changed. This fluid not only lubricates but acts chemically in the mouth, if a reasonable time be given it, upon all the starchy elements which make up the great bulk of what we eat. Eating in haste, a great deal of air is swallowed. Air is to a certain extent always entangled in the saliva and assists digestion, but when "wads" of food succeed each other very rapidly, they seem to act like pistons in the tube leading from the back of the throat, and drive before and between them into the stomach such amounts of air as to distend that organ and impede its functions. Another effect of eating in this way is that the masses of food, imperfectly mixed with saliva, become impacted in the œsophagus, checking its muscular action which is obviously intended to propel only one piece at a time. This embarrassment is overcome by taking at one gulp as much fluid as the mouth will hold, thus distending the elastic tube and washing the obstructed food into the stomach. All this is unnatural and can hardly fail to work mischief. Both tea and coffee have properties which are universally recognised as valuable. Without being nutritive, they sustain nutrition by limiting the body's waste and by promoting the absorption of animal food. Their healthfulness depends on the amount taken and the times when taken. They enliven and inspirit the wearied body, and supplement, as it were, nutritious food.

There is nothing simpler than to make good tea or coffee, but nine persons out of ten are unable to do it. Neither should under any circumstances be boiled. Tea should be prepared by placing the leaves in a well warmed

(scalded out) tea-pot, pouring fiercely boiling water directly upon them and drinking the fresh infusion almost immediately. If left stewing on a fire, the aromatic qualities are boiled away, and there remains a concentrated decoction of theine and the astringent matters with which it is combined. Such tea is intoxicating, produces nervousness and fretful temper, and, as the author remarks, often underlies much domestic unhappiness. Coffee may be prepared either by beating up the ground fresh roasted berries with the white of an egg, adding boiling water and standing back of the range for a short time where it cannot boil, or on the French plan, which is better, by simply pouring the water through the very finely ground beans once or twice. Coffee boiled to death loses all its aroma and is deprived of its aromatic and healthful principle, the caffeine; a strong decoction of tannin is principally the result, which is both indigestible and harmful. Beef tea, Dr. Derby considers is better than either tea or coffee, the pure meat being better for the purpose than any of the extracts sold.—*Scientific American.*

## UTAH NEWS.

We clip the following items from the *Deseret Evening News*, copies of which we have received to July 16:—

SCANDINAVIAN CONCERT.—In the 14th Ward Assembly Rooms, on Thursday evening, the 17th inst., at 8 o'clock, Mr. P. O. Thomassen will give his second Concert for the benefit of the Scandinavian emigration. Encouraged by the success of their first effort, some months ago, the Scandinavian choir entertain a hope of getting a crowded house on this occasion. Mr. and Mrs. Monson, Mr. Magnus Olsen, Mr. Willard Weihe and others have kindly promised their assistance. The cause is good and deserves the encouragement of a crowded house.

MURDER.—About midnight on Saturday a man about twenty-seven years of age, named Joseph Simon, a shoemaker, was shot and mortally wounded on what is known as Olive Street, near Commercial, by a Chinaman. The shooting was done immediately outside of the grocery store of Koon Gee. As soon as it became known to the police officers that a man had been shot they proceeded to the grocery store alluded to and arrested the proprietor and Chong Wong and Ah Jyp. The two former were found in the store, and after some searching Ah Jyp was discovered in the cellar, lying on a settee smoking opium. The wounded man was taken to the Philadelphia saloon, where he was attended by Dr. Bush, and where Ah Jyp and Chong Wong were brought before him to see if he could recognize in either of them the man who shot him. For this object he was propped up and a light placed on each side of him. He said they were both the men. Simon was afterwards taken to the shoe shop where he was employed, west of Kimball and Lawrence's store, and from there to the City Sexton's. After great suffering he expired about six o'clock yesterday morning. At one time it seemed as if there would be an attempt on the part of the crowd which gathered soon after the shooting to lynch the Chinamen, threats being freely made in that direction. The attempt to carry out those threats, however, was not made, and the three prisoners were lodged in the city jail. A coroner's inquest was held over the remains of Simon yesterday at one o'clock, by Coroner George J. Taylor and a jury. The corpse having been conveyed to the dead house of Mr. Joseph E. Taylor, sexton, the jurymen adjourned to that place to examine it. They found that the bullet had penetrated the body of deceased about eight inches below the nipple of the right breast. They then returned to the City Hall, when the examination of witnesses was proceeded with. Charles and William Studer testified, in effect, that themselves and a man named Clark had occasion to pass the grocery

store of Koon Gee, on their way to a Chinese wash-house. They entered the grocery and were followed by deceased. When inside Simon asked Koon Gee for some plums and was told by the latter that he had no plums. Simon then spoke to him (Koon Gee) very disgustingly. Ah Jyp, Chong Wong and Koon Gee then commenced jabbering to each other in the Chinese language, when Chong Wong was seen to take something from a shelf and it was thought he handed the article to Ah Jeet, supposed to have been a pistol. The latter was observed to keep one hand under his blouse. Clark and the two Studers left the grocery and were followed by Simon, who was a few paces in the rear of the others, and was followed by Chong Wong and Ah Jyp. Simon and William Studer, almost at the same instant, turned to face the Chinamen, as if to see why they followed, when one of the latter fired a pistol, Simon immediately doubling up and falling to the ground. The two Chinamen were close together when the shot was fired, but it was supposed that Ah Jyp did the deed, as he was a little in advance of the other. As soon as the firing was done and Simon had fallen, both Chinamen laughed, ran into the grocery and locked the door. Charles Kearl also testified. He had known the deceased for a long time. He was a native of Germany. The witness showed a good deal of anxiety concerning the future fate of the Chinamen, being of the opinion they should be summarily disposed of. The following is the verdict of the jury :—Territory of Utah, Fourth Precinct, Salt Lake County. An Inquisition holden at Salt Lake City, Fourth Precinct, on the 13th day of July, A. D. 1873, at one o'clock p.m., at the City Hall, upon the body of Joseph Simon there lying dead before Geo. J. Taylor, coroner of said county, by the jurors whose names are hereto subscribed. The said jurors on their oath do say, that he died from a pistol shot from a weapon in the hands of either Ah Jyp or Chong Wong. In testimony whereof the said jurors have set their hands hereto the day and year aforesaid.

JOHN A. MOCH, Foreman,
GEORGE WAREING,
M. SCHWARTZ.

GEO. J. TAYLOR, Coroner of Salt Lake County.

TWENTY-FOURTH AT OGDEN.—Marshal W. N. Fife and Mr. Walter Thompson, of Ogden, were in town to-day. They inform us that the people of that city purpose celebrating the anniversary of the entrance of the Utah Pioneers into this valley in good style. As processions are invariably fatiguing, especially in hot weather, to those who participate in them, greatly tending to mar the enjoyment of the latter, a parade will be dispensed with, but the citizens and visitors will proceed to Jones' Grove, the use of which has been tendered to the city, by the proprietor for the purpose, where there will be speechifying, instrumental music, singing, recitations, dancing, &c. We understand there will be an excursion on that day from this city to Ogden.

OGDEN.—The following are from the *Junction* of yesterday :—Last evening at six o'clock, Sheriff W. Brown arrived here with thirty-three head of horses and three head of mules, which he received at Coalville from the persons who held them in charge. These are the animals stolen from the range, referred to in a recent issue of the *Junction*. Messrs. W. and D. Cooke, J. Ritchie and others from South Weber, Messrs. Rouche and Findlay, of Kaysville, and several persons in Ogden, have already identified and claimed animals from this herd. It would be well for the Farmington and Kaysville folks, as well as others who have had horses running on the range between Ogden and Kaysville, to come at once and examine the animals which are in charge of Sheriff Brown. One of them—a fine iron-grey colt, is doubtless the property of Mr. Henry Steed, of Farmington, as it bears his brand. This horse needs immediate attention, and several others are in want of veterinary treatment, and the owners should see to them at once to save further expense. Work on the Observatory west of the Weber commenced this morning. Ground was broken and indications are that it will soon be completed. Mr. Wheeler, Superinten-

dent, is pushing the enterprise with energy. It is, we understand, the purpose of the Government to establish a Mineralogical Department in connection with the Observatory as a rendezvous for surveyors and engineers in the employ of the United States engaged in the construction of the building."

THE DINWOODEY BUILDING. — The old building, on First South Street, which, until lately, had been used as an upholstery workshop by H. Dinwoodey, has been pulled down, and most of the old material of which it was composed disposed of, and a force of hands are at work digging the excavation for the basement of the fine new structure which Mr. Dinwoodey is about to have erected. This proposed building will be three storys in height, above the ground, besides the basement, will have a frontage of eighty-one feet, and will extend back from eighty to eighty-five feet. The front of the first story will be cast iron, and the second and third storys will be constructed of brick, with cast iron window caps. The cornice will be of galvanized iron. The whole building will, in fact, be similar in height, style of construction and materials to the new Emporium buildings. The interior will be divided off into four large rooms, but one room on each floor, with the exception of the second floor compartment, from which an office will be partitioned off. Mr. Wm. Jennings and Mr. H. Lawrence, who own portions of the ground between Mr. Dinwoody's premises and the Emporium buildings, purpose, we are informed, erecting a couple of handsome structures there, so soon as Mr. Dinwoodey is prepared to extend the premises he now occupies, if not before. These improvements will make that block one of the handsomest in the city.

POLITICAL CONVENTION.—To school superintendent R. L. Campbell, who arrived yesterday morning from Wasatch County, we are indebted for the particulars of a political convention of that county, held on Monday afternoon, at which the following nominations were made—For Councillors to the Territorial Legislature, A. O. Smoot and L. E. Harrington; County Sheriff, Richd. Jones; Coroner, T. Rasband; Superintendent of Common Schools, Thomas H. Giles; Surveyor, John Sessions; Selectman, John Watkins; Justice of the Peace, H. McMillan; John Galligher was chairman of the Convention and C. Shelton clerk. Utah and Wasatch counties are combined in the matter of electing Councilors to the Legislature.

PLEASANT GROVE.—F. Beer writes from Pleasant Grove, July 14, as follows:—"The home missionaries, under the presidency of Bishop A. O. Smoot, held two days' meetings here, terminating July 13th. A number of the county missionaries were present and valuable instruction was given by the speakers. The duties of Saints were powerfully delineated. The education of the young, home manufacture, self-sustaining, tithing, emigration, co-operation, the building up of the kingdom of God on the earth, and other subjects of importance were referred to. The singing was excellent under the leadership of W. M. Frampton. A good spirit prevailed."

CITY CREEK MINES.—Favorable reports come in from this new district, the indications of extensive galena as well as iron deposits being very promising. It has been recently discovered, on examination of the boundary line between Salt Lake and Davis counties that most of the mines are in the latter county, which somewhat disarranges some of the business done by the organizers of the districts. We hear of several investments of capital in those mines, and of prospects of more.

THIRD DISTRICT COURT ADJOURNED.—The District Court of the Third Judicial District met at the City Hall, at 10 a.m. to-day, Judge Boreman presiding, who, without transacting any business, adjourned the court till the first Monday in August.

---

Men of age object too much, consult too long, adventure too little, repent too soon, and seldom drive business home to the full period, but content themselves with a mediocrity of success.—*Bacon's Essays.*